

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOLUME XVI.

ARTHUR AT HOME.

THE CELEBRATION OF THE DAY AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The Long Line of Senators, Representatives, Judges, Foreign Ambassadors and People of Lesser Note Past the Smiling Bachelor President—Incidents of the Day, Etc.

WASHINGTON, January 1.—The ceremonial observance of the first day of the year in this city was interfered with to some extent by raw, northwest winds and by a drizzling rain, which fell at intervals throughout the afternoon and evening. There was, however, a very general observance of the custom of making new year calls, and it is said that there were more "open houses" than usual. The president's reception at the executive mansion was not quite as largely attended as on similar occasions in the past, but it is said to have been more than usually pleasant and successful.

Only about half of the members of the present congress are in the city, but most of these were present, together with members of the cabinet, the diplomatic corps, the justices of the federal and district courts, and the officers of the army and the navy. The attendance of people of the city and district generally was fairly good, and nothing occurred to mar the pleasure of the participants. The decorations of the executive mansion were simple but tasteful. Ferns, palms and cut flowers from the white house conservatory were placed in the vestibule, the entrance room and the main corridor, and mirrors and large glass chandeliers, which were lighted, were hung with graceful festoons of silk. There were few potted plants, such as begonias and primroses blooming in the east room. A huge bouquet of selected cut flowers was placed in the red parlor, and another still larger ornamented the central divan of the blue room.

THE PRESIDENT AND SONS.

Prompdy at 11 o'clock the marine band, which was stationed in the vestibule, played "Hail to the Chief," and as the first notes were sounded, President Arthur, accompanied by Mrs. Carlisle, preceded by Colonel Rockwell and Marshal McMichael, entered the corridor. They were followed by the members of the cabinet with their wives and a number of ladies without escort, who were to assist in the reception. The party passed into the red parlor, and thence into the blue room. President Arthur stood midway between the east and west doors. To his right and behind him were the ladies assisting and on his left during the reception of the diplomatic corps, stood the secretary of state. Both the president's son and daughter were in the room. It was generally remarked that the costumes of the ladies were richer than had been seen at the white house reception in many years. The members of the diplomatic corps, in the court dress of the respective countries, were first received, and were introduced by Secretary Franklin. The marine band played the national airs of the principal European countries as the foreign ministers passed through the blue room into the east room, where they remained greeting and talking with the other guests until 12 o'clock, at that hour they took their leave and went to breakfast at the residence of the secretary of state.

GREAT AMERICA USHERED IN.

The justices of the United States supreme court and their wives were next received, followed by General Rockwell and Marshal McMichael. They were followed by a large number of senators and representatives. At 12 o'clock the doors leading into the main corridor were thrown open and a long line of army and navy officers filed in, to pay their respects to the president. General Sheridan, who occupied the position for so many years filled by General Sherman, was accompanied by Judge Holt and General McKee Dunn, formerly judge advocate general of the army, and by the officers of his staff. Adjutant General Drane followed, accompanied by the assistant adjutant general, General McKeever, General Rutherford and Colonel Koch who, in the last mentioned, to the east room. In the east room the army and navy uniforms showed to great advantage, and the scene was a very brilliant one, as a number of the diplomatic representatives were still in the room, as also were many handsomely dressed ladies. The assistant secretaries of departments and chiefs of the bureaus were next received, and were followed by the veterans of the Mexican war and the war of 1812, the representatives of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Oldies, Inter-American Association, and the citizens generally. Throughout the entire reception President Arthur retained his position without a moment's rest. He greeted those with whom he was acquainted with a pleasant smile and a few words of recognition. Strangers he merely wished a "Happy New Year." At the close of the reception he retired to his private apartments.

THE SPEAKER'S WIFE.

The correspondent of the Louisville Courier speaks of the president's levee, says that as Mrs. Edwards' husband, for her assuming his position to which she is entitled, Mrs. Carlisle is, in effect, the first lady in America. And there is much speculation as to the future social attitude of the Carlisle family. As regards the speaker himself, the matter is simple enough. Mr. Carlisle has never and can never by any possibility become, in any sense, a society man. He is married now and his daughters-in-law will be in Washington this winter, nor will the unmarried son be here. So the entire world's responsibility rests upon Mrs. Carlisle, hence the uncertainty. There is a certain misapprehension in Kentucky with regard to Mrs. Carlisle's Washington life. It is understood there that she is a brilliant society woman, possessing in a prominent degree those lighter, more showy qualities in which her scholarly, reserved husband is consistently lacking. Now this is Mrs. Carlisle, though extremely popular and, unquestionably, fully equaling the most exalted position with distinguished success, is rather a quiet person, and most certainly not a society woman in the general estimation of this term. The estate house, and the suit consists of a small room and a private parlor of medium size, which is, as a matter of course, totally inadequate—by reason both of size and location, to any ambitious social enterprise. Carlisles have never entered, except in a small, quiet place where it was presumed that they would be safe when Mr. Carlisle was elected, the presumption, however, appears to be well founded, as they will remain during the winter at the Riggs. The uncertainty in the case is, whether, whether Carlisle will conclude "the game to be with the candle." That she can be, if she is the leading lady of the continent, is generally conceded, but whether she will

elect to be so remains to be seen. Hitherto Mrs. Carlisle has not, speaking metaphorically, put her shoulder to the wheel. She has gone only when and where it pleased her. She has selected her friends and familiar associations, receiving them at pleasure. But noblesse oblige, one aspires to lead the social life, our Jesus left this behind. It is almost beyond the imagination of the uninitiated to conceive the self-sacrifice that the physical endurance, the amiability, the marvelous memory, (and Mrs. Speaker forgets people, it is said); the endless attributes demanded of such a leader. Mrs. Carlisle has as yet made no public demonstrations of any disposition to essay such leadership. One trait of the speaker's wife which has been noticed and commented upon in Washington society is her pronounced and uncompromising condemnation of "strong drink" in any form or degree. The current stories of her session is an apopos of this peculiarity of Mrs. Carlisle. Another Kentucky lady, a senator's wife, was also a boarder at the Riggs, and she and Mrs. Carlisle were upon one occasion to have held a reception together. But when—so the story goes—Mrs. Carlisle learned that the senator's wife intended offering (and did it too,) the customary Kentucky beverage to the callers, in the disguise of punch, she declined being present, and, instead, enjoyed a coolness which has continued to the present time.

NEW YORK, January 1.—Rigol's "In and Out of Wall Street" article in the Sunday paper, the year past will remain a memorable one in the annals, not only of Wall street, but of all the stock exchanges of the world. The depression in business is quite great in Paris, London, Amsterdam and Frankfort as it is in New York. The tumble in prices has not been as heavy in English and German securities, but the American securities held abroad tell as much there as they fell at home, while France had a long list of stocks wiped out, and another quite as long showing a fall of 25 to 50 per cent. New York managed, however, to avoid a crash like the one Paris had in the beginning of the year, and went through the process of liquidation and depreciation in a gradual and orderly manner, which would be a cause for pride to much older communities. It seems almost incredible that a shrinkage of over one thousand millions of dollars in investment values should have taken places not only without a panic, but even without any considerable individual failure.

The explanation of this astonishing fact is the shrinkage of margin which is almost unknown in Europe. The American system of fortnightly and monthly settlements opens a field for immense failures even among the most honorable speculators. With the American stock exchange failures can never be large, and if a panic occurs it is always the result of outside influences. All pecuniary contracts are practically revocable at any moment, for the margins have constantly been made up to the market price of securities available. Even the thirty and sixtieth day contracts can be closed up at any moment if the losing side does not deserve the demand for 10 per cent. deposit in the Trust company.

It is the same thing in our speculation in grain, provisions, cotton and oil. Even the most distant options have to be marketed up to daily quotations. If these rules had always been so rigidly enforced in regard to the big operators as they are in regard to the small ones large failures and panics would have been impossible, except as the result of some unforeseen calamity. That these big operators have been so largely unaffected is demonstrated by the very fact of the calm and orderly way in which the liquidation has so far progressed. The small holders of stocks have been all bound by the principle "Pay as you go," and all disturbances were thus avoided. But the dangerous point comes now, when all the outsiders have been frozen out, and stocks have accumulated in the hands of the banks and of big speculators. These men and institutions invariably favor each other. It is natural and fitting that real danger of a calamity lies at present. If steer and honest business principles are enforced by the banks and observed by the brokers, no unscrupulous accommodations are entered into with the great manipulators of the market as we go through another year of quiet, legitimate liquidation till at least a reasonable basis of prices is reached and a steady purchasing movement begins again.

To avoid a panic, however, is not all that is required for the quiet settlement of the processes now in progress. The first and most important of all our corporations must be brought into public confidence again. The public should have written so many letters without knowing that they went "to the basket." They are much more surprised that he should have been so reckless as to have engaged in legal controversies with the Widow Colton.

GENERAL GRANT'S FORTUNE.

He Finds Himself Safe from West, and Growing Better.

WASHINGTON, January 1.—One of General Grant's friends, who recently returned from New York, says the ex-president will probably be confined to his bed for some time, the fall having caused a lesion of a muscle in his hip. This friend says the general is doing much better financially than publicly reported, give him credit for it. Mr. Huntington may not care for an investigation, or for public opinion, but it evidently has been his purpose to endeavor to obtain from congress the Texas Pacific grant, having failed in securing from the interior department the favorable action which he doubles expected last spring. Members who have read the correspondence say that however strong Huntington may have been before in his Texas Pacific, he is now very much less powerful now when the curtain has been lifted from his correspondence whether he can obtain any considerable following in congress. Members will hesitate to work in the interests of a scheme, the promoter of which may be preparing for some future publication, a diary of the motives which, rightly or wrongfully, he may be pleased to impute to them. Shrewd lobbyists here express surprise that however strong Huntington may have been before in his Texas Pacific, he is now very much less powerful now when the curtain has been lifted from his correspondence whether he can obtain any considerable following in congress. Members will hesitate to work in the interests of a scheme, the promoter of which may be preparing for some future publication, a diary of the motives which, rightly or wrongfully, he may be pleased to impute to them. Shrewd lobbyists here express surprise that however strong Huntington may have been before in his Texas Pacific, he is now very much less powerful now when the curtain has been lifted from his correspondence whether he can obtain any considerable following in congress.

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 2, 1884.

THE YEAR'S BUSINESS.

RIGOL ON THE EBB AND FLOW OF COMMERCE.

Shrinkage of Over One Thousand Million Dollars Without a Noticeable Vacature—Margin the Redemptive Feature of American Transactions—\$70,000,000 of Interest.

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BREWSTER'S FOLLY.

An American Cabinet Officer as a Duke of Beaufort.

WASHINGTON, January 1.—Attorney General Brewster has one of the most elaborate coats-of-arms ever displayed in Washington. It is painted upon the panels of his great yellow-wheeled carriage and covers the gold-plate work of the harness of his carriage team. He had the design embroidered upon the half-blanket worn by his horses on cold days and nights, and not until the evening the blanket was taken off, the ridicule became so great as to compel him to make the change. It is not generally known to what an extent he has carried his mania for displaying the coat-of-arms. In his office there is a large leather-covered portfolio used by him to carry his papers to cabinet meetings. Each cabinet officer has a similar portfolio. These are always carried under the secretaries' arms and placed in front of them on the table when the president calls the cabinet family together. Soon after Brewster came out of the department he gave orders to have his individual coat of arms stamped upon the official portfolio of the department. The disburser objected to paying out money for any such purpose. He said it would cost \$20, and that he was not authorized by law to expend government funds in such a way. His remonstrance was in vain. He was temporarily ordered to obey, and the heraldic device of the Brewster family was stamped upon the portfolio, rendering it useless for any future attorney general.

WHAT MORMONS BELIEVE.

President John Taylor's Sermon in the Salt Lake Tabernacle.

SALT LAKE, UTAH, January 1.—Some here thought the new Utah legislature would, under pressure of law, pass laws at least nominally dealing with polygamy, but President John Taylor says no. In his Sunday address he said: "I have heard some people say 'Don't you think that we are in very great danger now?' We should be if the Lord did not rule. We should always be in danger if the Lord did not reign. We should always have been in danger if He had not taken care of us. But I say some, 'don't you think that when our legislature goes to work, they had better go to work and not be lawing away with polygamy?'" No such thought ever entered my mind, and I said in the few remarks I made this morning, we want no cowards in our ranks. We want valiant-hearted men who are not afraid to die. There must be no yielding up any future attorney general.

of principles that God has revealed. What Turn our backs on Jehovah and place ourselves in the hands of man, and who would not deprive us of the last vestige of liberty and take our lives, if they had the power? What! Shall we forsake God, our Heavenly Father? No. We, never, and all who are for God and His kingdom say amen. [The audience responded with a loud amen.] We want no trembling in the knees, nor anything of that kind about us. Let those who hold such distinctions with other class and advocate their views with them, but not with us, and these are my feelings. My views in religion to this matter. If we can be true to ourselves, true to our god; if we can be honest and upright, and cultivate the spirit of kindness, harmony and union among ourselves. God will take care of Israel, for He will fight our battles. I will tell you what you will see by and by. You will see the Scriptures fulfilled wherein it says, "The wicked shall slay the wicked."

TRIFLES BY TELEGRAPH.

Sergeant Moon on Extritition—comes one Funeral.

ZANESVILLE, O., January 1.—Sergeant Moon has been in this city attending a local fair. He has signed a contract with the manager of a museum in Philadelphia, agreeing to place himself on exhibition at a salary of \$200 per week and expenses.

EARLSTON, PA., January 1.—Phraim Pathol, a well and do farmer of Moore township, was found dead this morning with his throat cut and his clothing saturated with coal oil and fire. The coroner has gone to hold an inquest. It is thought that he was murdered.

KIRKSBURG, ILL., January 1.—Isaac Paniz's peddler, was displaying a revolver in a hotel when the proprietor cautioned him that it might be loaded. Paniz, to show that such was not the case, placed the weapon to his breast and pulled the trigger. The pistol went off, and the peddler exclaimed: "Oh, I'm afraid I'm fooling with that thing." The bullet entered the heart, and Paniz died almost instantaneously.

BALTIMORE, January 1.—Messies are prevailing in this city. There are now upward of 400 cases here, and sixteen deaths occurred from the disease last week. It broke out in the child's nursery and hospital several weeks ago, and all the inmates, with four exceptions, have had the disease. Many poor children have the disease when they are taken into the nursery, and others are sometimes found on the steps of the institution, where they have been left by persons unable to take care of them.

WILKES-BARRE, PA., January 1.—The past week has been an exciting one at the county jail, an attempt having been made by a prisoner named Leslie to create a strike for wages among those of the prisoners doing various kinds of labor in the institution. Leslie himself was called upon to perform his duty, and when the officers visited the prison department, they found all hands silent, except for the strike of Leslie. The obstinate prisoner was placed in dark cells and fed on bread and water. After two days they surrendered.

CLEVELAND, January 1.—A snake story with more foundation than is usual in such cases is telegraphed from Coshocton. Near the little town of Warsaw, two men named Haas and Clinger were opening an abandoned coal mine which had been closed for twenty years. The mouth of the mine for some time had caved in, completely stopping up the entrance. After removing the dirt they came upon a large and thick snake, in which myriads of snakes and lizards were crawling. As soon as the opening was made the snakes, in wriggling masses, commenced crawling into the entrance, badly frightening the two men, who killed a large number, but were soon compelled to run away. Later they went back and hunted away a wagon load before they could go on with the work in the mine.

A NOBLE GIRL.

The Fitting Recognition of an Act of Heroism on Part of a Noble Girl.

MILWAUKEE, January 1.—The Iowa legislature is to present Kate Shelby on January 15, the day on which it will take possession of the new capital at Des Moines, with a handsome medal of the value of \$150 and \$200 in money, in recognition of her heroic act in preventing, on the night of July 6, 1881, at the risk of her life, a disaster on the Chicago and Northwestern railroad near Moingona, Ia., which would have resulted, but for her, in an appalling loss of human life. The medal was to be prepared by Tiffany & Co., of New York, and presented to Kate Shelby, on the occasion of the opening of the new capital, on the 15th instant.

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TWO NECKS ITCHING.

A Thursday Hanging for the Crimes of a New Jersey Town.

NEWARK, N. J., January 1.—On Thursday a double hanging will take place at Essex county jail, James B. Graves, who murdered Eddie Soden, and Robert Martin, who murdered his wife and child. Graves is sixty-eight years old, and was a strange character who lived nobody knew of, and who had an idea that he was an avenger and author of many a crime. He was a confirmed drunkard, and a little lampighter, Eddie Soden, thirteen years old, took part in annoying Graves, and was frequently cuffed by the old man. On the evening of December 20th, 1881, as the boy was lighting a lamp, Graves, without any immediate cause, stopped the boy and the two fell to the floor. The boy died the same night, and Graves was arrested, tried, convicted and sentenced to death. His sentence was pronounced on April 13th, 1882, and his counsel have carried the case through all the courts. Graves is a little man, weighing perhaps 80 pounds, and walks bent, so that his hands nearly reach the floor. For four months he has been kept on a special diet and has been attended night and day by a nurse. All day he sits in a chair on which a pillow is placed, and has no hair on either face or head and his mouth is constantly working. Martin, the English machinist, who murdered his wife and child two years ago, said yesterday that he had no recollection of the crime, and he still believed that God would do something to prevent his being hanged. He is a fine looking and very intelligent man and kindly in his demeanor.

CORNET IS FREE.

THE SUPPOSED WIFE MURDERER PARDONED YESTERDAY.

A Statement of the Various Reasons Which the Governor Had for the Action that He Took—Mr. Ben Hill Makes a Strong Appeal for the Pardon—Details of the Case, Etc.

Yesterday Governor McDaniel signed the pardon of O. Cornet, the deaf mute who recently entered a plea of guilty to a charge of manslaughter, and was sentenced by Judge Hammond to one year in the Georgia penitentiary.

The readers of *The Constitution* will remember that a few months ago a sensation was created by the report that this man had, in a row with his wife, injured her so severely that she died from the effects. The details which were reported at the time were gathered up in the neighborhood, and as far as could be ascertained, Cornet had a bad showing, consequently a great deal of feeling was manifested against him. His sudden departure from the bedside of his dead wife immediately after she had breathed her last, had added to the interest in the case.

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The reporter found in the course of his rambles yesterday that experienced business men entertain very much the same views as Mr. Leonard expressed.

THE ATLANTA EXHIBIT.
Governor Bullock Ready and anxious to get the *Exhibitors* started.

Yesterday a CONSTITUTION man asked Governor Bullock, president of the Atlanta ton mills, if his mill would make an exhibit at the New Orleans exposition this fall. The governor replied:

"A small product is all sold through com-

panies which have little or no interest

in advertising either by exhibit or otherwise.

The commission houses do all that is necessary to sell for the goods. But, I feel a

deep interest in whatever may promote the

general good of Atlanta, and will

be willing to do liberally our

part towards the industries of our growing

city. Whatever is done to encourage, solicit

or to secure the location here of energetic,

pushing men, either with or without capital,

will be of great benefit to those already here.

I should regard our mills property as being

doubled by our population were now

100,000 instead of 60,000, and in that way

the usual disposition of the yearly banquet

remains.

Charles Hall, negro man, had his right

arm crushed off a freight car yesterday on the Central track near the ice mill. Hall was

walking side track upon which a train

was moving at t time, and slipping, fell

with his arm under the wheels. The limb

was crushed near just below the elbow.

Sergeant Battell deliver an address in

the United States circuit courtroom—customs

house—this evening at 7 p. m.

“I think it is well that whatever is done

to have an exhibit in New Orleans should

be done collectively by and for the varied industries of Atlanta, and be known and placed as an Atlanta exhibit, giving due prominence to each of the varied interests.”

“Do you recommend a special building or

or a room for Atlanta?”

“No, that would be unnecessarily expensive. I would suggest taking ample space in the main building, grouping our many exhibits, so that it would almost be a reproduction of our busy city. To accomplish anything effective, our producers should be together and take advantage of the opportunity to exhibit a united and harmonious push for Atlanta. If the CONSTITUTION will name a day and call a meeting in the public hall of the new courthouse, I think such a meeting would be well attended, and the desired object would be easily secured.”

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